

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSS

He Sends a Report of Casualties at Potgieter's Drift.

Up to Noon Tuesday 226 Were Numbered Among the Dead and Wounded—Praise for the Gallantry of the Durham Light Infantry—Flight of the Boers Before Their Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—General Buller cables the War Office that the casualties at Potgieter's Drift, up to noon February 6, were two officers killed and fourteen wounded, and 210 men killed and wounded. A despatch to the "Times" from Spang's Camp, dated February 7, 7:40 p. m., says: "The attack of the Durham Light Infantry was one of the most brilliant character. Cover was scarce, the ground consisting of meagre fields.

"The Boers remained in their position till the Durhams reached the kopje, when over fifty of them, half of whom were armed natives, fled down to the other side."

In the House of Commons today Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, stated that the latest returns from South Africa said that altogether 2,280 officers and men were missing.

Mr. Wyndham also stated that arrangements had been made to increase the British and colonial forces in South Africa to 124,000.

STRENGTHENING THE BOERS.

The British Republic an Attack on Gannet at Potgieter.

BIRD'S RIVER, Cape Colony, Feb. 7.—The Boer attack on Potgieter this morning was a failure. The first blow was delivered at Bird's River. They shelled the British position here with three guns, but retreated when re-enforcements reached General Gannet.

The British cavalry and mounted infantry are pursuing the Boers. The British loss is slight.

NEWS FROM McDONALD.

The Boers Unable to Make Him Show His Strength.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A despatch to the "Times" from Modder River, dated yesterday, says: "The Boers have been totally unable to force Gen. Hector MacDonald to show his strength. General MacDonald has been entirely successful in accomplishing his object."

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

The Storm of Large Proportion and Prevailing Generally.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—A blizzard of huge proportions is raging through Nebraska. Considerable snow accompanied by high winds prevails. There is great danger to live stock.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Feb. 8.—A blizzard prevails here with the temperature rapidly falling. The snow is driven by a heavy gale.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—The predicted wave and blizzard has not yet arrived, though it is general throughout the Northwest. In the Dakota a drop of 40 degrees in temperature was recorded in six hours, the mercury reaching 12 degrees below zero at Bismarck, 18 below at Williston, and 21 below at Prince Albert, British Columbia. The storm center is in Oklahoma.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A Bill Drafted by the Labor Society of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the State Labor Society an anti-trust bill, which provides for the confiscation by the State of all property belonging to the trusts, was proposed and adopted. A compulsory arbitration bill was also adopted as the solution of the stock exchange evil. In the preliminary discussion, before the society took final action, L. A. W. Johnson, secretary of the society, who drafted the anti-trust bill, declared that all restrictive measures have been proved and would prove utterly futile. The only solution of the trust question, he declared, is complete extermination.

The proposition was carried with a whoop. The State Labor Society is composed of all the labor organizations in the State and each one sent a representative to the annual meeting. The secretary of the society is, under the Kansas law, State Labor Commissioner.

DEATH OF MRS. DIANA CORBIN.

She Was a Daughter of the Late Commodore M. F. Maury.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 8.—The remains of Mrs. Diana Pontiac Corbin, widow of S. W. Corbin, of "Pleasant Vale," who died Tuesday at the home of her brother-in-law, James R. Werth, in Richmond, where she was visiting, were brought here yesterday afternoon and after funeral services in St. George's Church, of which she was a member, the interment was made in the city cemetery beside her late husband.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Corbin had resided here, where she was a social favorite. She was a member of the late Commodore Matthew F. Maury and for many years was his confidential secretary in his confidential service. She was a fine literary mind and was the author of a biography of Commodore Maury. One son, Lieut. Matthew Maury Corbin, and her aged mother survive her.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

General Otis' Periodical Statement to the War Department.

The following list of recent casualties was received from General Otis by the War Department today:

Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties, killed—Lt. John A. Twenty-fifth Infantry, January 3, at Iba, Sherman Shop; Company I, Third Cavalry, January 4, at Bimanya, George Mitchell; Company G, Thirty-first Infantry, January 22, at Iba, Zambales, George G. Knapp; Company L, Thirty-third Infantry, January 21, at Carabang, George F. Thomas; Company B, Forty-first Infantry, February 2, at Malabon, August Costa; Thirty-second Infantry, February 6, near Dapitan, Lieut. Lee S. Murphy, corporal; Leonard T. Braun, Lieut. H. Lane, Oliver H. Mann, Algeron S. Pressley, and George Webb, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry; Pansy, January 31, at Panitan, John H. Denny, Company L, Forty-third Infantry; Samar, January 27, at Caballagan, Edward Logan, Wounded, S. Patrick Duffy, corporal, leg. service.

The Maine Sails for Cape Town.

DURHAM, Feb. 8.—The hospital ship Maine has sailed for Cape Town. All her berths are filled with wounded. The most serious cases are those of men who were wounded at Spion Kop and Colenso.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K.

\$5—Census Office Examination—\$5.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

A Conference Between the President and Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State visited the President for a short time this afternoon. It was intimated after the interview that the question of amending the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was under discussion. The advisability of opening the matter again, with a view to securing better terms from Great Britain, it was said, was considered.

Representatives Campbell and Burke visited the President today to discuss with him a matter concerning an appointment. The President and Senator Pritchard were in conference for half an hour this morning. The old subject of the constitutionality of the North Carolina election law and Senator Pritchard's efforts to secure action by Congress looking to its abrogation, were discussed.

Senator Elkins took a friend to see the President, with a view to an appointment. He stated to a "Times" reporter that no other subject was discussed during the interview. Senators Simon of Oregon and Beveridge of Indiana, were also at the Executive Mansion in the interest of appointments.

Other callers were Representative May and Epps of Virginia, Curtis of Kansas, Taylor of Ohio, Stanley and McAlister of Pennsylvania, and Morris of Minnesota. The President has approved House bill, No. 6722, being an act fixing the salary of the postmaster of Washington, D. C. House bill, No. 547 also has been approved, providing for a new division in the Eastern judicial district of Tennessee.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Discussed in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. William St. John Brodribb, Secretary, stated that there was no question of compensation in the convention supplementary to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which was signed at Washington on February 5. Great Britain's advantages, relative to the protection of commerce, however, were fully maintained.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

A Favorable Report on the Bill Creating It.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today made a favorable report on the bill to create a Department of Commerce and Industries, the head of which is to have a seat in the Cabinet.

The bill, among other things, gives to the new department general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce, except internal revenue and customs; over transportation facilities by land and water, except in cases under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; over the Geological Survey; the mining industries, the fisheries, including fur seals, also over manufacturing industries, including the securing of foreign markets.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Painters and Decorators Received by the President.

Members of the National Association of Painters and Decorators with their friends, numbering in all about 500, were received by the President this morning in the East Room of the White House. The party was in charge of George E. Russell and Thomas Brown, the latter chairman of the local committee of arrangements for the entertainment of the national association.

The reception was informal. John Beattie, president of the association, presented to Mr. McKinley, informing him that those present were members of the National Association of Painters and Decorators, and that they were here to see him and to express their appreciation of his long life and long service to the country. The President thanked Mr. Beattie for his expression of good-will, and received the members of the delegation.

Among those present were Daniel Holland, of Troy, N. Y., President of the National Association; Thomas Miller, of Brooklyn, vice president; Joel Kennedy, of Cincinnati, secretary; Thomas Preston, delegate to the association from England and Wales; Mr. Brunkin, a former president and life member of the British Society of Painters and Decorators. The association has been in session in this city during the last three days, and adjourns tonight after a buffet lunch, concert, and hop at the Raffles Hotel. This afternoon the local body entertained the architects and builders of the District of Columbia at a buffet lunch, to which the national association was also invited.

A TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

Reports From the Ways and Means Committee.

A variety of views were presented to the House today in the different reports from the Committee on Ways and Means on the bill to establish a tariff for Porto Rico. Representative Payne submitted the report on behalf of the majority, and Representative Richardson for the minority. The majority report describes the provisions which fix the rate of duty on merchandise between Porto Rico and the United States as being equivalent to that of the Dingley tariff act, and in addition the merchandise subject to internal revenue taxes is to pay customs duties equal to such duties on the same goods. The last provision was added by the committee in order that American manufacturers of sugars and spirits might be no disadvantage because of the low tariff.

RECIPROCITY WITH ITALY.

An Agreement Signed by Baron Fava and Mr. Kasson.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and Mr. John A. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Plenipotentiary of the United States, signed at the State Department today an agreement for the reciprocal exchange of certain commercial articles. The agreement was made under section 3 of the Dingley tariff act and does not require the ratification of the Senate.

OPPOSED BY OYSTERMEN.

They Will Protest Against Leasing the Beds.

SOLOMON'S ISLAND, Md., Feb. 8.—A meeting of representative oystermen was held in the town hall at Solomon's Island last night. The meeting was called to order by Temporary Chairman Alexander De Barril, of Drum Point. Mr. William H. Sanders was elected chairman and John B. Harpen and James Thomas were chosen for the two secretaries, all of whom occupied the platform, with ten vice presidents.

An organization called the Oystermen's Mutual Protective Association was formed, and Messrs. William H. Hellen, William H. Sanders, and William Northon were selected as a committee on organization.

It was unanimously resolved by those present to protest against the leasing of any property on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries for oyster planting purposes. The other course of the State affected by this legislation was urged to be requested to join in this protest.

TAYLOR SEEKING DELAY

He Now Declares Further Deliberation Is Necessary.

The Situation in Kentucky, He Says, Remains Unchanged—His Decision Regarding the Peace Agreement Withheld Until Tomorrow—Judge Yost's Suggestion for a Settlement.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—W. S. Taylor this morning said: "The situation remains absolutely unchanged. The peace treaty will not be signed today. There is necessity for further deliberation."

At 12:30 o'clock Taylor stated that he would not announce his decision as to the peace agreement until tomorrow. He will not accept the agreement as it stands, but will demand another conference. Before he will compromise the repeal of the Goebel law must be assured. This was stated emphatically.

At a conference that lasted until 2 o'clock this morning all of Taylor's legal advisers were present.

Judge Yost made a vigorous protest against Taylor's signing the agreement as drafted at the Louisville conference. He pointed out that if he did wish to sign an agreement with the Democrats it should be one of his own making, and embodying these provisions:

First—"The convening of the Legislature to repeal the Goebel Election law and pass a new and fair election law, pending which matters concerning the gubernatorial contest should remain in statu quo."

Second—"The settlement of the contests by vote of the House and Senate in separate sessions and not in joint session as the Democrats propose."

Third—"The settlement of contests for minor offices by fair trial before the State Election Committee, the Republican incumbents at the same time being allowed to take any legal steps they might think proper."

After making this statement Judge Yost left the office.

Taylor is being flooded at Frankfort with telegrams urging him to reject the agreement.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon. Forty-five members of the House of Representatives are in the city. Seven members of the Senate are in the city. It is expected that a quorum of both Houses will reach the city either this evening or early Friday morning.

The legislators had arranged to go to Taylor's funeral yesterday by special car, but suddenly changed their minds. Representative Emmitt Orr, of Owen county, was the only member of the legislature who left Louisville to attend the funeral. Hon. Albert Charlton was on the train and ready to go when Doorkeeper Lyons came after him. A reporter was present when Mr. Charlton got off the train.

"It is a shame," he said, "we cannot go to attend a funeral without fear of arrest." Senator L. H. Carter, President of the Democratic Senate, was seen. He said: "We will not go to the funeral. It is not the duty of a legislator to go to the funeral of a man who is not a man of our party."

RESOLUTIONS AT LONDON.

The Republican House Pledges Its Loyalty Support to Taylor.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 8.—Not hearing anything from Frankfort as to the result of last night's conference, the Republican House met today and passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we have confidence in Governor W. S. Taylor, and we endorse his every action thus far in regard to the present contest, and we pledge to him in this trying hour our united, earnest, loyal, and enthusiastic support, and urge him to stand firm, letting the ringing appeal go forth to all Kentuckians, that we will never, never compromise with dishonor, and we will stand by him in his battle for civil liberty and the rights of the people as expressed at the polls on Tuesday, November 7, 1899."

Chairman Slack, of the Republican House Caucus, said this morning that he rather leaned toward a compromise, but he declared the Democrats seemed to want all the best of it, and he is now for a fight to a finish. The contest, he said, "The fight will have to come sooner or later, and it had as well be commenced now, so that it can be got through with."

The majority report describes the provisions which fix the rate of duty on merchandise between Porto Rico and the United States as being equivalent to that of the Dingley tariff act, and in addition the merchandise subject to internal revenue taxes is to pay customs duties equal to such duties on the same goods. The last provision was added by the committee in order that American manufacturers of sugars and spirits might be no disadvantage because of the low tariff.

OTIS TO BE RECALLED.

He Is Said to Have Asked to Be Re-Heard.

Major General Otis will be detached from duty as Governor General of the Philippines and as the Commander of the Department of the Pacific immediately after the arrival of the new Philippine Commission, and will be ordered to return to the United States.

Such action will be in compliance with the wishes of General Otis himself, who has communicated to the President that he is in need of a respite from the long duty which he has been performing for more than a year and a half. He will be succeeded by the senior officer in the islands, probably Major Arthur MacArthur. General MacArthur will be subordinate, however, to the new Commissioner, under the instruction to be given it, will possess plenary powers and will be responsible to the War Department for the action it will take.

The granting of such extensive authority to the new Commission and its assignment to duty under the War Department mark important departures in the policy of the Administration. Judge Taft, as Chairman of the Commission, will remain in Manila, the supreme head of the archipelago, and it is said, will be to all intents and purposes the Governor. The civil affairs of each military department will be administered by a commissioner, who will be in everything but name Governor of the territory comprised in that district.

MR. GOEBEL'S FUNERAL.

The Services Held in the Parlor of the Capitol Hotel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—At five o'clock this morning bugles were rolling into Frankfort in a stream from every road, and ever regular train and half a dozen special trains bore people to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the dead William Goebel.

At 10:30 o'clock the streets are one crowded mass of people. Starting Goebel butlers and crepe. A stream of people, mostly through the Capitol Hotel where Mr. Goebel's remains lay in state.

The morning broke warm, and with sunshine, but later clouds gathered and rain is threatened.

At 11 o'clock the formation of the parade began, and fully a mile of carriages stretched to form the procession. The horsemen were formed in South Frankfort and the line extended to the extreme limit of the town.

At 12:30 the services began in the Capitol Hotel parlor. Prayers were offered by Rev. L. Mann, by Mrs. Jessie Caldwell of Covington, and closed with prayer by Rev. Schmitt. At the cemetery a quartette sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America."

Friends of the dead Governor made short addresses on Goebel's life and character at the conclusion of the religious services.

THE VICTIM OF A CABAL.

Counsel Campbell Believes Goebel's Assassination Was the Work of Others.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—Colonel Thomas Campbell, the criminal lawyer, who has been retained by the brothers of William Goebel to prosecute their brother's assassin, said today:

"I am confident that Goebel's assassin will be captured. The impression has been given by some that Goebel was the victim of a cabal, as was Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, or President Lincoln, but the cases are not at all similar. A crack-brained actor killed Lincoln. A lunatic named Garfield, and a crazy man murdered Mayor Harrison. But Governor Goebel was the victim of a deep conspiracy in which many men were implicated."

"The only similar case of assassination in history is that of Julius Caesar, but the Romans stabbed him openly and above board. The assassins of Goebel were more cowardly. The Romans thought Caesar should be killed for the good of the State, and the assassins of Goebel would doubtless have been proud to have been named to the State and therefore murder was justified. Goebel's assassination was planned by cool heads and the murderers were trained in their craft. His murder was not the result of a conspiracy. I am satisfied that the man who killed him would not be known, for any one knows that Goebel's funeral would be a spectacle, and that it would be a one-man show, and that it would be a one-man show, and that it would be a one-man show."

"I do not know."

"Did you go to Kallipet to bring some witnesses to Helena in the Wellcome trial?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you pay their expenses?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get the money?"

"I think from the money I got from the law partner of John D. Wellcome."

"Did you employ anybody there?"

"Yes, sir, attorneys."

"Messrs. Long, Logan, and Swain."

"What did you pay them?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars to Mr. Long, \$100 to Mr. Logan, and \$50 to Mr. Swain."

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Jesse B. Root."

"From whom did he get the money?"

"I do not know."

A DISCUSSION BY COUNSEL.

The question of the relevance of this line of examination was discussed by counsel. Mr. Faulkner pleading forcefully against the admission of matter connected with the Whiteside and Wellcome cases, which he said, the committee had already ruled was very remotely connected with the case at bar. Senator Chandler declared that the questions and answers were pertinent.

Mr. Faulkner asked the witness: "Did you ever go to Miles City to see Mr. Whiteside?"

"Yes, sir, on my way from Butte to Washington."

Mr. Campbell asked: "Who informed you that Mr. Rhodes had any information which you needed?"

"Mr. Rhodes himself."

"Where?"

"At Miles City."

"How did you come to stop off at Miles City?"

"To attend to private business."

"What was it?"

"The renewal of a mortgage."

"Who held that trust?"

"W. A. Clarendon."

"On whose property?"

"The property of James Ramsey."

The witness was then carried through a recital of how he came to meet Rhodes and how Rhodes came to tell him of how Whiteside wanted him (Rhodes) to handle some Daly money to reinstate W. A. Clark.

Daly's Alleged Threat.

The next witness was Frank Corbett, of Butte. He had been in Montana since 1887. He knew John D. Wellcome, having at one time been a partner of his. He also knew Marcus Daly. He had always been a Democrat. He met Daly at the Netherlands Hotel in New York in December, 1888.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Daly, and if so, what was it?"

"We met in the hotel and passed into a little sitting-room. I asked him if he was going out to Montana to be present during the Senatorial contest. He said no, that he had gone out of politics in Montana, though his friends kept alive the old controversy."

"Mr. Daly said that if Clark showed his head in Montana he would get a package of dynamite sent to him. He said that the nomination something would be dropped to drop, which would drive Clark and his friends out of Montana politics and put some of them in the penitentiary."

Senator Chandler questioned the witness closely about all the details of the Netherlands Hotel interview. The witness was not shaken and maintained that he had acted Daly correctly.

At War for Ten Years.

Former Governor Howser, of Montana, was the next witness called to the stand. He had been active in Montana politics for many years. He said the Clark and Daly factions had been at war for about ten years. Up to the time of the capital fight he had been classed as a Clark man. During the campaign of 1898 he was a Clark man. Mr. Daly's views were considered hostile to our town and part of the State, and it looked to us as though Mr. Daly was going to run the elections. We thought that the best man to head him off—about the only man who could head him off—was Mr. Clark. I went to New York and saw Mr. Clark. I told him that he had made his money in Montana, and that he ought to stay in the country and spend his money there. I had a long talk with him. He asked about how much he would be expected to spend. I told him that the primaries might cost \$30,000 or \$40,000, and that then, if he wanted to go to the United

THREATS AGAINST CLARK

More Testimony in the Montana Senatorial Investigation.

Frank Corbett, of Butte, Tells of a Conversation He Had in New York, in Which Marcus Daly Spoke of Putting His Opponents in the Penitentiary—The Cost of a Campaign.

More startling testimony was given this morning before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is now engaged in investigating the charges brought against Senator Clark of Montana.

Frank Corbett, of Butte, declared on the witness stand that Marcus Daly had made threats that Mr. Clark and his friends would be driven out of State politics, and some of them put in the penitentiary.

The doors of the committee room were opened at 9:40 o'clock, and a crowd of Montana citizens, waiting in the corridor, entered. Representative Campbell, leading counsel for the memorialists; former Representative Hartman, Attorney General Nolan, of Montana, and Frederick Whiteside, former State Senator from Flathead county, held a little conference. Former Senator Faulkner was busy in looking over notes. And former Senator Edmunds quietly looking on.

When the session began, Walter M. Bickford, whose examination consumed nearly all of yesterday, was recalled to the stand. Mr. Campbell might ask him a few questions concerning his (Bickford's) trips to Missoula for the purpose of seeing Dr. Ector, and Representative Woods, about the financial entanglements of the latter. He was asked if he knew A. J. Steele and John S. M. Neill.

A RUNNING FIRE OF QUESTIONS.

"Do you know that Steele had campaign headquarters in the Power Block?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Did you never go there?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Did you go to Senator Clark's room?"

"I did, once or twice."

"Do you mean to say that that is all you saw of him during the session of the Legislature?"

"Those were the only times I saw him in his room. I saw him in the lobby of the hotel quite often, but I seldom spoke with him."

"Did you see Senator Clark in anybody's room?"

"Yes, in Mr. Wellcome's room."

"How many times did you see him there?"

"Once or twice."

"Did you go to Kallipet to bring some witnesses to Helena in the Wellcome trial?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you pay their expenses?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get the money?"

"I think from the money I got from the law partner of John D. Wellcome."

"Did you employ anybody there?"

"Yes, sir, attorneys."

"Messrs. Long, Logan, and Swain."

"What did you pay them?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars to Mr. Long, \$100 to Mr. Logan, and \$50 to Mr. Swain."

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Jesse B. Root."

"From whom did he get the money?"

"I do not know."

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A New Hampshire Woman Charged With Swindling by Mail.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 8.—Helen Franklin Jones, variously known as Mrs. W. H. Jones and Mrs. William M. Sweet, managing the Brookside Supply Company and the New Hampshire Silk Company, has been arrested in the little town of Antrim, N. H., charged with having used the mails for fraudulent purposes.

She was brought to this city by United States Marshal Eugene P. Nute and Deputy Marshal W. W. Wheeler, and arraigned before United States Commissioner J. P. Parker. United States Attorney Charles J. Hamblett appeared for the Government, and J. J. Doyle, of this city, for Mrs. Jones. She waived examination, pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$1,500 bonds for the March term of the United States district court, which is to be held at Portsmouth.

For some time the Postoffice Department at Washington has been receiving complaints from many persons in all parts of the country that they had been sent money by the Brookside Supply Company, Antrim, N. H., in reply to advertisements published in papers which have a wide circulation in the country towns, and have received no supplies. The scheme in which the United States officials allege Mrs. Jones has used the mails fraudulently is regarded as clever. Advertisements were inserted in newspapers and in the local papers, and circulation in the smaller towns of the country which read:

You play at night are some ever written for the piano or organ by Clark. If you want to see the new right away, send today. Regular price \$1. We give it free with our home paper, six months for \$1.50. BROOKSIDE SUPPLY COMPANY, Department 2, Antrim, N. H.

This advertisement appeared in a publication printed at Waterville, Me. In the same paper was an advertisement of North Branch, N. H., offering to send a package of stamped satin samples for use in making cravat quilts on receipt of 10 cents. The home paper mentioned is a weekly paper